VOL. 30--NO. 102.

HELENA, MONTANA TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1889.

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### STANLEY'S TRIP.

Letter From the African Explorer, Detailing the Events of a Long Journey.

A Month of Suffering in the Forest, in Which Many Lives Are Sacrificed.

Joy of the Party When Lake Nyansa Was Reached-The Meeting With

LONDON, April 2.-Henry M. Stanley's letter describes the trip between Yambunga and Albert Nyanza. It goes much into details and is very interesting. The expemen, started from Yambunga June 28, On the first day the expedition marched twelve miles along the river bank Yaknarda. During the next six days the expedition marched inland in an easterly direction through a densely populated district. The natives used every art known to molest and impede the advance of the party, but although several conflicts took place, the party did not lose a man. From July 4 until Oct. 18 he followed the left bank of the Aruwhimi. On Aug. 1 the first death occurred, the cause being dysentery. So far for thirty days the voyage had been singularly successful. The party now entered a wild country, in their nine days' march through which their sufferings multiplied and several deaths occurred. Aug. 28, on arriving at Airsibbia, the natives presented a bold front and the party lost five men from poisoned arrows. Aug. 31 the expedition met a party of Manyemas, and their misfortunes began on this date. Within three days of this unfortunate meeting twenty-six men had deserted. What Stanley describes as an awful month began Sept. 18. Leaving the station of the Arab chief, Ugarrava, when the expedition numbered 263 men, having lost sixty-six by desertion and death and having left ninety-six sick with Egarrava, the route led to the Arab settlement of Kalinga Longa. The men lived on wild fruits, fungi and nuts.

Before reaching Kilinga Longa, Stanley lost fifty-five men through starvation and desertion. A slave owner at Kilinga Longa did his utmost to ruin the expedition, short of open hostilities. He insisted on his purchasing rifles, ammunition and clothing, so that the expedition left the station beggared. The men were absosolutely naked and were so weak they were unable to carry the boat. Stanley was therefore obliged to leave the boat, together with seventy loads of goods at Kilinga Longa, under the care of Surgeon Parke and Capt. Nison, the latter of whom was unable to march. After a twelve days journey the party on Nov. 2 reached lbwiri. The Arab devastation which had reached within a few miles of lower was left standing between Ugarrava and Ibwini. What the Arabs did not destroy, the elephants destroyed, turning the whole region int the expedition marched inland in an easterly direction through a densely populated

ourselves were mere skeletons, and a halt was therefore ordered for the purpose of recuperating. From 289 persons we now forests so endiess that our people refused to believe we would see the plains and cat-tle, the Nyanza and Emin Pasba. They had turned a deaf ear to our prayers and entreaties and driven by hunger and suffering they sold their rifles and equipments for a few ears of Indian corn. Perceiving that mild pun-ishment would be of no avail, I resorted to of Indian corn. Perceiving that mild punishment would be of no avail, I resorted to the death penalty, and two of the worst cases were hanged in the presence of ail. We waited for thirteen days at Ibwirl. Supplies were inexhaustible and our people glutted themselves with such effect that we had 173 sleek and robust men when we started for Albert Nyanza, Nov. 24. We were still 126 miles from the lake. Given food, the distance seemed nothing. On Dec. 5, we emerged upon the plains, leaving the deadly and gloomy forest behind us. After 160 days of continuous gloom, we saw the light of broad day shining all around, making all things beautiful. The men literally leaped and yelled with joy and raced over the ground with their burdens. On the 9th we entered the country of the powerful chief Mazamboni. The natives sighted us, but we were prepared. The war cries were terrible from hill to hill, pealing across the intervening valleys. The people gathered in hundreds at every point, war horns and drums announcing the coming struggle. After a slight skirmish, ending in our capturing a cow, the first beef we had tasted since we left the ocean, the night passed peacefully, both sides preparing for the morrow."

peacefully, both sides preparing for the morrow."

Here Stanley narrates how the negotiations with the natives failed; how a detachment of forty persons led by Lleut. Stairs, and another of thirty, left Zareba and assaulted and carried the villages, driving the natives into a general rout. The march was resumed on the 12th. There were constant light fights all along the route. "On the afternoon of the 13th," says Stanley, "we sighted the Nyanza, with Kavalli, the objective point of the expedition, six miles off. I told the men to prepare to see Nyanza; they murnured and pedition, six miles off. I told the men to prepare to see Nyanza; they murmured and doubted. When they saw Nyanza below them, many came to kiss my hands. We were now 5,200 feet above the sea level and 2,900 feet above the Albert Nyanza. After a short halt to enjoy the prospect, we commenced the rugged and stony descent. Before the rear guard had descended 100 feet natives from the plateau poured after them, keeping the rear guard busy until within a keeping the rear guard busy until within a few hundred feet of the Nyanza plain. We afterward approached the village of Kakon-

hatives from the plateau pource after men, keeping the rear quard busy until within a few hundred feet of the Nyanza plain. We afterward approached the village of Kakongo, situated at the southwest corner of Albert lake. Three hours were spent by us in attempting to make friends, but we signally failed. They would not exchange the blood of brotherhood, because they never heard of any while people coming from the west side of the lake. They would not exchange the blood of the lake. They would not exchange the blood of the lake in the would give us water to drink and show us the road up to Nyan-Sasie. From these singular people we learned they had heard there was a white man at Unyoro, but they had never heard of any white man being on the west side, nor had they ever seen any steamers on the lake and then a path. We camped about hand them began to consider our position. My courters from Zanilzan had evidently not arrived or Emir Pasha with bis two steamers would have paid the southwest side of the lake a visit to prepare the natives for our coming. My boat was at Kilinga Longa, 199 miles distant, and there was no pian feasible except to retreat to Iowiri, build a fort, see a partise on the fort not conveyable, leave a garrison in the fort to hold it, march back to Albert lake and send a boad in search of Emin Deahs. This was the plan which, after lengthy discussions with the officers, I resolved upon. Jan. 7 we were in Ibwiri once again. After a few days 'rest Lieut. Stairs, with 100 men, was sent to Kilinga Longa to bring the boat and goods he was sent to Ugarrow. He was to bring the convalescents. Soon after his departure I was attaked by gastritis and an abscess on the arm. After a months' careful nursing I recovered, and set out again for Albert Nyanza on Agrit 2, accompanied by Josephson and Parke. A garrison was left at Fort Bodo. On April 2 we arrived in the Morambinis country again. This time, after some healstaiton, the Morambinis country again. This time, after some healstaiton, the Morambinis country

give to me, his son. They remained with us that night, teiling us wonderful stories about big ships, etc., which left no doubt upon our mind that the white man was Emin Pasha. The rext day's march brought us the Chief Kavali. He handed me a note from Emin Pasha to the effect that there had been a native rumor that a white man had been seen at the south end of the lake. He had gone in a steamer to to make inquiries, but had been unable to obtain reliable information. He begged me to remain where I was until he could communicate with me. The next day, April 23, Jephson was dispatched with a strong force to take the boat to the Nyanza. April 29, we once again reached the bivouse ground occupied by us Dec. 16, and at I p. m. of that day I saw the khedive's steamer about seven miles away. Soon after 7 o'clock Emin Pasha. Signor Casati and Mr. Jephson arrived at our camp, where they were heartily welcomed by all of us. We were together until May 25 when I left him, leaving Jephson, three Soudanese and two Zanzibairs in his care; seven days later I was at Fort Bodo. At the fort were Capt. Nelson and Lieut. Stairs. Lauer had returned from Ugarrows twenty-two days after I had set out for the lake, bringing

returned from Ugarrows twenty-two days after I had set out for the lake, bringing with him only sixteen men out of fifty-six; all the rest were dead. June 16 I left Fort Bodo with all the Zanzibarists and 101 of Emin's people, leaving all my officers at the fort. June 24 we reached Kilanga and on July 19 Ugarrowas. The latter station on July 19 Ugarrowas. The latter station was deserted. Passing on down the river as fast as we could go, daily expecting to meet the couriers I had sent to Major Bartellot, we indulged fourselves in pleasing anticipations as we neared our goal. August 10 we overtook the Ugarrows with a flotilla of fifty-seven canoes and our couriers, reduced to seventeen who related awful stories of hairbreadth escapes and tragic scenes. Three had been slain, two were still feeble from wounds and all except five hore on their bodies the scars of except five bore on their bodies the scars of arrow wounds.

arrow wounds.

A week later Stanley met the rear column of the expedition at Bunalya and found Mr. Bonney. From the latter Stanley learned, greatly to his sorrow, of the shooting of Major Bartelott, by the natives, a month before. Jamison had gone to Stanley Fails to try to get more men from Tippoo Tib. Ward was at Bangala and Bonney was the only white man at Bunalyana. Tippoo Tib. Ward was at Bangala and Bonney was the only white man at Bunalya. After describing what a wreck he found the rear column to be, Stanley complains of the officers at Yambunga having too readily accepted the deserters' report of his death and sending his personal kit, medicines, etc., down the Congo, leaving him naked of necessities for his return to Emin.

him naked of necessities for his return to Emin.

The letter then summarizes what had been accomplished. The expedition was one hundred and sixty days in one continuous, unbroken, compact forest. The grass land was traversed in eight days. How far west beyond the Congo the forest reaches Stanley does not know. The superficial extent of the tract described above totally covered by forest is 246,000 square miles. North of the Congo, between the Upsoto and Arnwhimi the forest embraces another 20,000 square miles. Between Yumbanga and Nyanza Stanley came across five distinct languages. At a distance of fifty miles from the camp, on the Nyanza, they saw a mountain probably 17,000 or 18,000 feet in height above the sea, its top covered with snow. It was called Ruevenzori and will prove a rival to Kelimarriro. Three natives who had seen the lake to the south agree that it is large, but not so large as the Albert Nyanza.

Emin Pasha has two batallions of regulars, the first consisting of 750 rifles and the second of 640. Besides these he has a respectable force of irregulars. In conversa tion with Stanley Emin said if he consented to go away from there they would have nearly a thousand people with them. Emin was much worried to know how all the

nearly a thousand people with them. Emin was much worried to know how all the women and children, numbering over two thousand, could be brought away. He and Stanley discussed the matter at great length, but reached no conclusion. Emin said the Egyptians, of whom he had 100 men, besides their women and children, would be very willing to leave, and he would be glad to be rid of them, as they undermine his authority and nullify hislendeavors for a retreat. When he informed them that Khartoom had fallen and Gordon Pasha was slain, they told the Nublans it was a concocted story and some day the steamers would ascend the river to their reinef. Emin proposed, after Stanley's departure to visit Fort Bodo.

Stanley says, in conclusion, that he in-

Stanley says, in conclusion, that he in-structed the officers at the fort to destroy it and accompany Emin to the Nyanza. He hopes to meet them all there, as he in-tended making a short cut to the Nyanza THE LOST SCOUTS.

The First Party Returned, But Two Others Now Out. LIVINGSTON, April 2 .- [Special to the Independent. ]-About three weeks ago a ant Harris at Camp Sheridan to see if there were any poachers in the park killing weeks clapsed and nothing was heard from them. The commandant at Camp Sheridan, fearing that they had fallen through the ice in the Yellowstone, or into some extinct geyser crater, started a relief party in search of them Saturday. Sunday afternoon the wanderers returned all right, though it is said they suffered severely from cold and hunger before a place of shelter was reached, as they could make but slow progress on account of the deep snow. A courier has been dispatched in

search of the relief party and will probably overtake them at Norr's Geyser basin. The Harris Robbery Investigation. GREAT FALLS, April 2 .- [Special to the Independent. ]-At the examination of J. C. Hunt to-day for alleged complicity in the burglary at Harris' store last November the court room was crowded to excess.

mill will be running by July 1. This en- from

## A DEADLY WRECK.

Passenger and Freight Collide at Prickly Pear Junction With Loss of Life.

Three Men Killed and Several Wounded but None Thought to be Seriously Injured.

An Open Switch and a Wrong Signal Lead to the Terrible Disaster With Fatal Results.

An accident on the Northern Pacific oc curred last evening at Prickly Pear Junction by which three men were killed outright, two seriously wounded, two slightly wounded and a number shaken up badly. But one of the killed was recognized-Charles Green, a fireman for Engineer Gardner. The other two dead are supposed to have been tramps stealing a ride The men were crushed almost beyond recognition. The wounded are James Jackson, badly cut about the head and face; A. L. North, mail agent, bruised about back and legs; Harry Conger, knee cap injured. Besides several passengers received cuts Three engines, a mail car and a box car are total wrecks.

The cause of the accident, as far as of tainable, was due to the carelessness of a brakeman supposed to be named Humph-reys, and the station agent, Short, who did not close a switch in time to avoid the acci-

The passengers were wild with excitement, women and children screaming and men falling over each other. The shock put out the lights, which added to the horror felt. The shock was heard all over the scene. Bonfires were set ablazing and the train hands began to ascertain the damage done. Fireman Green and an unknown man were found lying by the side of the track crushed to a shapeless mass, except their features which were not badly mutilated, though their heads were mashed; a great gaping wound showing in the unknown man's head from which the brains were coving. brains were oozing A HORRIBLE SIGHT.

caught just back of the right shoulder, and his breast mashed between the edges of the car. His feet were about six inches from the ground. His head lay over and upon his left shoulder. His face was turned up and looked ghastly and horrible by the light of the blazing fires. His hat had fallen off but was caught upon a splinter, and hung suspended just above his head. An examination by the aid of lanterns showed that the features were distorted and that he must have died in agony. A man who was on

features were distorted and that he must have died in agony. A man who was on the ground five minutes after the wreck—having started to catch the freight—says the man was alive when he first saw him, writhing in agony. An attempt to remove the corpse was made, but it was found to be an impossible task, so he was left there for the time being, suspended between heaven and earth. heaven and earth.

The corpses of Green and the unknown man were shrouded in blankets, the poor mangled limbs composed upon boards, and some of the women who were present some of the women who were present tenderly spread over the faces of the dead men cloths which they had brought with them, thinking no doubt that they could be used to bind up wounds. Every once in awhile some one would lift the cloths and gaze upon the features to see if they could recognize them. Many knew Green, but the poor unknown was nameless—a bruised and battered semblance of what was once a man who had a mother and perwas once a man who had a mother and per-haps a home.

It was about 8 o'clock when the news of the disaster was received in Helena and then in a greatly exaggerated form. The first report was that five passengers had been killed outright and seventeen seriously wounded. There was great excitement. The telegraph office was thronged with persons anxious to learn if any of their friends or relatives aboard the ill-fated train were among the number killed, but nothing could be heard and the wildest rumors prevailed. A number of persons went to the dispatcher's office at the Northern Pacific depot but could ascertain nothing there. The rumors there were heightened if anything. It was said that seventeen persons had been killed and over thirty wounded. Superintendent Dickinson soon had a coach in readiness, and Col. Sanders, the company's attorney. Dr. Treacy, the company's physician, other physicians, a representative of the Independent Arriving out for the scene of the accident. Arriving part the place the train had to stop on accident and content of the scene of the accident. Arriving part the place the train had to stop on accident and others were taken on and the engine pulled out for the scene of the accident. Arriving part the place the train had to stop on accident. out for the scene of the accident. Arriving near the place the train had to stop on ac-count of the passenger being on the track, fied from here to the Pacific coast. Other witnesses were called, but their testimony was mostly irrelevant and trivial. The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

A Flouring Mill for Fort Benton.
Fort Benton, April 2.—[Special to the independent.]—Arrangements were closed with eastern parties to-right for the erection of a flouring mill at once at this place. The mill will be roller process, capable of seventy-five barrels per day. The site is located near the wool warrangement. from neighboring ranches also came in. Everybody who knew or pretended to know anything was questioned, but little

Engineer Dempsey and Fireman Conger had miraculous escapes. Mr. Dempsey is a large man and Mr. Conger a small one. They were on No. 2 and escaped by jumping from the cab window. Mr. Dempsey lit squarely upon his feet and was not hurt at all, remarkable when his size is taken into consideration. Conger struck on one knee, injuring it quite severely, but the plucky fellow went on to Livingston on the passenger which pulled out after a delay of about an hour. Mr. Dempsey says he saw the signal, which showed green, and not thinking of danger went along at the speed he was traveling. As soon as tempt to commit rape. The charge was the speed he was traveling. As soon as made by Antone Auze, the husband of the the crash came he made a spring and Con-

woman assaulted, who alleged the offense was committed on Monday, during his Mr. North was in the mail car assorting

# around a little, but is evidently worse hurt than he thinks. Mr. Jackson, more seriously wounded

Mr. Jackson, more seriously wounded than any passenger, was standing on the platform of the car when he was suddenly lifted from his feet and thrown, he knows not where. When he came to there were people around him bathing his wounds.

Just how Green was killed will never be known. It is supposed he was standing in the passageway of the cab and attempted to jump out that way instead of through the window. His engineer was oiling the engine, as was Engineer Anderson his engine.

Preliminary steps were taken last night Preliminary steps were taken last night looking to an investigation which it is hoped may end in the punishment of the guilty person or persons if such there be. Absolutely nothing could be learned last night as to whom blame could be attached unless it is the freight brakeman and Short. It was claimed that Short could not fix the signal lights and that the brakeman left the switch open. However, this may fix the signal lights and that the brakeman left the switch open. However, this may be all settled by the inquest which will be held to-day. There being no coroner at present Judge Sanders will act as coroner. He summoned a jury consisting of C. A. Donneily, Wiliam Luray, C. W. Fleischer, Ry. Zeigler, Joseph Witmer, and Sig Levy, and after having viewed the remains of the three unfortunates adjourned to meet to-

three unfortunates adjourned to meet to-day in Sennett's undertaking rooms.

It was over three hours from the time of the accident until the body of the unknown man could be removed from between the cars where he was fastened. It is supposed cars where he was fastened. It is supposed he was stealing a ride to Helena as was the other tramp. Their bodies with that of young Green were placed in a baggage car and brought to Helena where they will be interred unless the relatives of Green wish to have other disposition made of his body. He was unmarried and came to Helena from Baltimore, Md. He had his life insured for \$2,000, but whether he had let his policy expire is not known.

The wreck occurring on the Wickes branch will delay travel for a while her as

policy expire is not known.

The wreck occurring on the Wickes branch will delay travel for awhile, but as the cars and engines are on the tracks they can be moved sooner than if they had been derailed. The main track is clear and the passenger last night was not delayed for any great length of time. The mail was transferred from the broken mail coach to another car and brought back to Helena.

the east bound passenger No. 2 left Helena at 7:25 with five coaches and a full complement of passengers. The train was in charge of Conductor Tom Loftin, while Engineer Dempsey held the throttle. His assistant was Harry Conger. It is only six miles from Helena to the junction and Engineer Dempsey was making good time. A double-header freight, No. 15, going west, stood on the side track. It was in charge of Conductor Sperry. Engineers Gardner and Anderson were the engineers. Chas. Green was Gardner's stoker. The name of Anderson's was not learned. Conductor Sperry sent Humphreys ahead to flag the passenger. He went up the track and left Short, the station agent, to attend the switch. The passenger came thundering along, and Short, in trying to place the light, became rattled and could not do so. The brakeman seeing this ran back as fast as he could, but was too late to reach the switch. The passenger engine, instead of keeping the main track, glided into the switch at a speed of about fifteen miles an hour and crashed into the freight engine. The shock must have been terrific, as the heavy engines were fastened together as if they had been welded by a heavy trip hammer. The mail car was shattered and shivered and the box car

SPLINTERED TO PIECES.

The passenger swere wild with excitement, women and children screaming and men falling over each other. The shock speed and her armament is made up of If the United States ever had a friend in

KILLED A SAILOR.

NEW YORK, April 2 .- Six sailors, in ally. They beat him with marlin spikes and knocked him down with blocks of wood. He died March 20 and was buried

at sea by the other sailors on the vessel.

CUTE BOULANGER.

The Doughty Frenchman, Fearing Arrest Flees From France. PARIS. April 2.—The installation of the ew procurer-general has been fixed for Thursday. Immediately after assuming

Boulanger.

The [chamber of deputies, by a vote of 306 to 236, has rejected the senate's proposal to prosecute summarily all the papers guilty of libelling government officials.

La Concorde says that Gen. Boulanger, being warned yesterday that the government was preparing for a coup, arranged so that he should not fall into the government trap and left the city. The police are mystified. "The general," adds the Concorde, "will appear when duty requires him. It is our impression he has hidden himself temporarily, perhaps in Brussels." nimself temporarily, perhaps in Brussels.

TEXARKANA, Ark., April 2 .- A farmer

OMAHA, April 2 .- The case of the state against Elizabeth Beechler, charged with the murder of Harry W. King, Jr., in this city November last, was called to-day. There was a large crowd present, among whom were a number of ladies. The day was consumed in an effort to secure a jury, which was accomplished when court ad-

NEW YORK, April 2 .- In the court o nmon pleas to-day Miss Clara Totton ecured a verdict of \$15,000 against Cassius R. Reed, the proprietor of the Hoffman House, in a suit for \$100,000 for breach of

ndependent. |-Yesterday afternoon the milk ranch owned by Joseph Parque, six niles below town on the river bank, was totally destroyed by fire; loss \$1,500. Insured in the City of London and Home A Three Months' Record.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The failures for the first quarter of 1889, as reported by R. G, Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency, number

PRINCETON, N. J., April 2 .- Dr. McCosh the venerable ex-president of Princeton college, is lying critically ill of pneumonia.

### NOT ALL FILLED.

FIVE CENTS

Some Fat Places at Home and Abroad Which Yet Remain For Harrison's Hungry Friends.

Justiceship, Two Foreign Missions, Several Commissionerships and the Consulates.

The Last Day of the Senate Special Session Devoted to a Discussion of John

number of important offices yet to be filled pointment by heads of departments. These include the following: A justice of the supreme court, solicitor-general, commissioner of the general land office, commissioner of Indian affairs, public printer, superintendent of the bureau of engraving and printing, minister to Germany, minister to China, consuls-general to Liverpool and Paris, and all the consulates; officers of the district of Columbia, including

of the district of Columbia, including two commissioners, marshal, recorder of deeds and register of wills; two civil service and one interstate commerce commissioner; local officers at New York and Philadelphia, postmasters, collectors and surveyors of port, etc. This list is sufficient to keep the place hunters in Washington for several weeks yet, and they will be accompanied by senators and representatives who are not ratisfied to leave the selection of the fortunate nominees to the executive department without their advice and suggestion. To-day's developments indicate the office of public printer will be bestowed upon none of the gentlemen who have so far been named in connection with it. WASHINGTON, April 2 .- The vice-president laid before the senate Stewart's reso-

eign relations, as its adoption might estabplague the senate. Hawley remarked that no such occasion was likely to arise again. the time of need that friend was John Bright. Hoar thought in this particular Bright. Hoar thought in this particular case the senate was safe, as it was not at all likely the state of things would arise that would establish between the United States and a citizen of a foreign country the peculiar relations of respect on one side and tender and grateful affection on the other that existed in this country toward the great English statesman who had just gone to his tomb. Hoar proceeded at some length to recount the services of Bright in molding English sentiment in favor of this country during the rebellion, and preventing the recognition of the confederacy by the English government. Sherman, while yielding to none in his respect for Bright,

would set, but he would offer no obstacle to
it, and would withdraw his motion to refer.
Reagan referred to the false step taken by
the house of representatives some years ago
in passing a resolution complimentary to a
member of the German reichstag, and having it returned disdainfully by Bismarck.
He renewed Sherman's motion to refer.
Stewart opposed the reference and eulogized the character of Bright as a leader
among men, not by the inheritance of rank,
but by the right of great natural endowments and high moral integrity. His public life for nearly half a century
had been conspicuous in its heroic
efforts to remedy ancient abuses. Hawley
said the incident to which Reagan referred
differed in all respects from the case of
Bright. In that case the person commended had been engaged in a bitter controversy
with the government, and the house had
directed a copy of the resolution sent to
that government. In this case there was
no such proposition. It was nothing to the
senate whether anybody thought of John
Bright as the senate did.
Reagan's motion to refer was carried.
The vice president said he was about to

Reagan's motion to refer was carried. The vice-president said he was about to vacate the chair for the remainder of the session and thanked the senators for the courtesy shown him. Ingalls was then chosen president pro tem and took the oath as such. The senate then went ex-

Upon the conclusion of executive business, on motion of Cameron, the senate adjourned sine die. Naval Officers Promoted

WASHINGTON, April 2.- The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-day: Robert J. Fisher, of Chicago, vice Robert B. Vance, resigned. Navy appointments: Commander Bartlett J. Cromwell, to be captain; Lieutenant-Commander George R. Darand, to be commander; Lieut. Will Sebree, to be lieutenmander George R. Durand, to be commanders Lieut. Will Sebree, to be lieuten-ant-commander; Lieut. Will Sebree, to be lieuten-ant-commander; Lieut. Morris L. Wood, unior grade, to be lieutenant; Ensign Jas. H. Glennon, to be lieutenant, junior grade; Commander John W. Phillip, to be captain; Lieut-Commander Francis M. Barbind them and located them near Texarkana. The wronged husband dashed into their room, brandishing a huge knife, with which he attacked the destroyer of his home and literally cut him to pieces. Wilskins escaped.

She Killed Harry W. King.

OMAHA, April 2.—The case of the state

> These Were Confirmed. WASHINGTON, April 2.- The senate in xecutive session confirmed all the nominaons of William F. Wharton as assistant secretary of state and L. Bradford Prince to be governor of New Mexico. The naval promotions sent to the senate to-day by the president were also confirmed; also George H. Shields, of Missouri, to be as-sistant attorney-general; Robert J. Fisher, of Illinois, to be assistant commissioner of patents.

Promoted on His Merits. WASHINGTON, April 2.-Robert J York, Pa., and is 40 years of age. In 1889 Fisher began the practice of law in Chicago, in which he continued until his appointment as fourth assistant examiner in the patent office in 1875. Since that time he has passed through every grade of the service by successive promotions, includ-ing that of examiner in chief of the board of appeals, which position he now holds.

Our Relations With Canada. WASHINGTON, April 2.—The special senda, charged with the duty of making an against \$38,835,000 for the first quarter in 1888.

Thieves Secure a Sword.

New Haven, April 2.—Thieves broke into the old state house last night and carried away the sword of Admiral Foote. It is a presentation sword, studded with recommittee are Hoar, Allison, Hale, Dolph, Pugh, Butler and Voorhees.

WASHINGTON, April 2.- The state department has been officially informed that Sir Julian Pauncefort, the new British minister to the United States, will sail for New York April 13. chiefs as far as the Nyanza. Every difficulty seemed now to be removed. Food
was supplied gratis. When one day's
march from Nyanza the natives
from Kavali and said a man named Malejja had given
their chief a packet to

chief sas far as the Nyanza. Every diffiman difficulty seemed now to be removed. Food
was committed on Monday, during his
mail, and says the first he knew was the
tender crashing through the head of the
tender crashing thro